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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1788.

Obſervations *on the* Fœderal Proceſſion,

on the FOURTH *of* JULY, 1788, *in the city of* PHILADELPHIA; *in a letter from a gentleman in this city to his friend in a neighbouring ſtate.*

MY DEAR FRIEND,

HEREWITH you will receive an account of our late proceſſion in honor of the eſtabliſhment of the Fœderal Government. It was drawn up by Judge Hopkinſon, a gentleman to whoſe patriotiſm, ingenuity and taſte, our city is much indebted for the entertainment.

To this account I cannot help adding a few facts and remarks that occurred during the day, and which were of too minute or ſpeculative a nature to be introduced in the general account publiſhed by order of the committee of arrangement.

The Proceſſion gave univerſal pleaſure. Never upon any occaſion during the late war did I ſee ſuch deep ſeated joy in every countenance. Foreigners ſpeak of it in the higheſt terms, and many of them, who have ſeen the ſplendid proceſſions of coronations in Europe, declare, that they all yield, in the effect of pleaſure, to our haſty exhibition inſtituted in honor of our Fœderal Government.

The connection of the great event of Independence----the French Alliance---the Peace---and name of General Waſhington, with the adoption of the Conſtitution, was happily calculated to unite the moſt remarkable tranſports of the mind which were felt during the war, with the great event of the day, and to produce ſuch a tide of joy as has ſeldom been felt in any age or country. Political joy is one of the ſtrong emotions of the human mind. Think then, my friend, from the objects of it which have been mentioned, how powerful muſt have been its action upon the mind upon this occaſion.

The firſt thing that ſtruck me in viewing the proceſſion was, the *occaſion* of it. It was not to celebrate a victory obtained in blood over any part of our fellow-creatures.---No city reduced to aſhes---no army conquered by capitulation---no news of ſlaughtered thouſands brought the citizens of Philadelphia together. It was to celebrate a triumph of knowledge over ignorance, of virtue over vice, and of liberty over ſlavery. It was to celebrate the birth of a free government, the objects of which were to leſſen the number of widows and orphans, by preventing the effuſion of human blood; to ſave human nature from the diſgraces and deſolations of war, and to eſtabliſh and extend the bleſſings of peace throughout the continent of America.

The order of the proceſſion was regular, and begat correſpondent order in all claſſes of ſpectators. A ſolemn ſilence reigned both in the ſtreets and at the windows of the houſes. This muſt be aſcribed to the ſublimity of the ſight, and the pleaſure it excited in every mind; for ſublime objects and intenſe pleaſure never fail of producing ſilence!

Perhaps a greater number or a greater combination of paſſions never ſeized, at the ſame time, upon every faculty of the ſoul. The patriot enjoyed a complete triumph, whether the objects of his patriotiſm were the ſecurity of liberty, the eſtabliſhment of law, the protection of manufactures, or the extenſion of ſcience in his country. The benevolent man ſaw a precedent eſtabliſhed for forming free governments in every part of the world. The man of humanity contemplated the end of the diſtreſſes of his fellow-citizens in the revival of commerce and agriculture. Even the ſelfiſh paſſions were not idle---The ambitious man beheld, with pleaſure, the honors that were to be diſpoſed of by the new government, and the man of wealth realized once more the ſafety of his bonds and rents, againſt the inroads of paper money and tender laws. Every perſon felt one of theſe paſſions; many, more than one, and ſome all of them, during the proceſſion. No wonder then that it gave ſo much and ſuch delicate pleaſure. But this was not all. The emblems afforded food for the *underſtanding* likewiſe. The hiſtory of the moſt important events of the war, and the inſcriptions and devices upon many of the flags, gave occaſional employment for that noble power of the mind, and added much to the pleaſure of the ſight. Even the *ſenſes* partook of the entertainment, for the variety of colours diſplayed in the various ornaments of the machines and flags, and in the dreſſes of the citizens, together with an excellent band of muſic, at once charmed the eyes and ears of the ſpectators, and thereby introduced the body to partake, in a certain degree, of the feaſt of the mind.

The effects of the proceſſion, upon the minds and bodies of our citizens, deſerve to be noticed.-----It forced open every heart, inſomuch that many people provided cooling liquors, with which they regaled their fellow citizens as they walked in the proceſſion. It likewiſe invigorated the muſcles of the body. The company aſſembled at eight o'clock, and were upon foot at the place of parade, and in the proceſſion till one. The diſtance they marched was three miles, and yet ſcarcely a perſon complained of fatigue, altho' there were many old and weakly people in the proceſſion.-----But this ſudden excitement of the vigour of the body left a correſponding debility behind it; for I ſcarcely met a perſon in the afternoon, that did not complain of fatigue, and diſcover a deſire to retire to reſt early in the evening.

It was very remarkable, that every countenance wore an air of *dignity* as well as pleaſure. Every tradeſman's boy in the proceſſion ſeemed to conſider himſelf as a principal in the buſineſs. Rank for a while forgot all its claims, and Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with the learned and mechanical Profeſſions, ſeemed to acknowledge, by their harmony and reſpect for each other, that they were all neceſſary to each other, and all uſeful in cultivated ſociety. Theſe circumſtances diſtinguiſhed this Proceſſion from the proceſſions in Europe, which are commonly inſtituted in honor of ſingle perſons. The military alone partake of the ſplendor of ſuch exhibitions. Farmers and Tradeſmen are either deemed unworthy of ſuch connections, or are introduced like horſes or buildings, only to add to the ſtrength or length of the proceſſion. Such is the difference between the effects of a republican and monarchial government upon the minds of men!

I need not ſuggeſt to you how much this mixture of the mechanical and learned profeſſions in a public exhibition is calculated to render trades of all kinds reſpectable in our country. Farmers and tradeſmen are the pillars of national happineſs and proſperity. It would ſeem as if heaven ſtamped a peculiar value upon agriculture and mechanical arts in America, by ſelecting WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN to be two of the principal agents in the late revolution. The titles of farmer and mechanic, therefore, can never fail of being peculiarly agreeable in the United States, while gratitude and patriotiſm lives in American breaſts. I wiſh the different trades in Philadelphia may avail themſelves of their late ſudden and accidental aſſociation, and form themſelves into diſtinct incorporated companies. Many advantages would ariſe to them from ſuch inſtitutions, eſpecially if part of the objects of their union ſhould be to eſtabliſh a fund for the relief of the infirm or decayed members of their companies, and of their widows and orphans.---Two and ſix-pence or half a dollar, thrown into a common ſtock, by each tradeſman every month, would produce a fund ſufficient for all theſe benevolent purpoſes, and would not be miſſed out of the ordinary profits of his labour. It is impoſſible to tell how much diſtreſs might, by theſe means, be prevented, or relieved.

It would give me pleaſure to remark upon the effect of every article that compoſed the proceſſion. But this would lead me far beyond the limits I have preſcribed to myſelf in this letter.

The triumphal car was truly ſublime---It was raiſed above every other object. The Conſtitution was carried by a great law-officer, to denote the elevation of the government, and of law and juſtice, above every thing elſe in the United States.

The ſight of the ſhip complete in all its parts, moving upon dry land, conveyed emotions to every heart, that cannot be deſcribed. She was a ſhip of war. I wiſh the proceſſion could have been conducted without blending the emblems of Peace and War together; but this was impoſſible, while armies and navies are conſidered as neceſſary appendages of the ſovereignty of independent ſtates. The United States have taught the nations of the world, that it is poſſible to terminate diſputes by appeal to reaſon, inſtead of the ſword. I do not deſpair of this mode of deciding national diſputes becoming general, in the courſe of the approaching century. It will be a leſs change in human affairs, that has been produced by reaſon and religion in the courſe of the laſt two hundred years.

The *clean white* dreſſes of the victuallers and bakers were very happily calculated to excite ſuch ideas of their reſpective arts, as could not fail of being agreeable to every ſpectator. The two oxen, with their decorations, made a noble figure. They were diſtined to the ſlaughter-houſe the next day, for the benefit of the poor; but ſuch was the effect of an agreeable aſſociation of ideas, that a general outcry was raiſed, after they had paſſed by, againſt the fate that awaited them. The moſt trifling object derived a value from being connected with this delightful and intereſting exhibition.

The large ſtage on which the carding and ſpinning machines diſplayed the manufactory of COTTON was viewed with aſtoniſhment and delight by every ſpectator. On that ſtage were carried the emblems of the future wealth and independence of our country. Cotton may be cultivated in the ſouthern and manufactured in the eaſtern and middle ſtates, in ſuch quantities, in a few years, as to clothe every citizen of the United States. Hence will ariſe a bond of union to the ſtates, more powerful than any article of the New Conſtitution. Cotton poſſeſſes ſeveral advantages over wool as an article of dreſs and commerce. It is not liable to be moth eaten, and is proper both for winter and ſummer garments. It may moreover be manufactured in America, at a leſs expence than it can be imported from any nation in Europe. From theſe circumſtances I cannot help hoping, that we ſhall ſoon ſee cotton not only the uniform of the citizens of America, but an article of exportation to foreign countries. Several reſpectable gentlemen exhibited a prelude of theſe events, by appearing in complete ſuits of jeans manufactured by the machines that have been mentioned.

The Clergy formed a very agreeable part of the proceſſion---They manifeſted, by their attendance, their ſenſe of the connection between religion and good government. They amounted to ſeventeen in number. Four and five of them marched arm in arm with each other, to exemplify the Union. Pains were taken to connect Miniſters of the moſt diſſimilar religious principles together, thereby to ſhew the influence of a free government in promoting chriſtian charity. The Rabbi of the Jews, locked in the arms of two miniſters of the goſpel, was a moſt delightful ſight. There could not have been a more happy emblem contrived, of that ſection of the new conſtitution, which opens all its power and offices alike, not only to every ſect of chriſtians, but to worthy men of *every* religion.

In the courſe of the morning many ſpeeches were made by different gentlemen, that aroſe out of the incidents of the proceſſion. Mr. P---- who walked with the farmers, juſt behind a man who was ſowing grain, upon paſſing by the lawyers, ſaid, "we ſow, gentlemen, but you reap the fruits of our labours." Upon the proceſſion being detained for a few minutes, by an accident having happened to the carriage of the black-ſmiths ſhop, it was ſaid, "That this was all in *order*, for it was an emblem of the obſtructions and difficulties the conſtitution had met with in its eſtabliſhment from the arts of bad, and the ignorance of weak men."

The remarks of every man partook more or leſs of his profeſſion, and the conſtitution received nearly as many new names, as there were occupations in the proceſſion.

The inſtructors of youth, with a numerous collection of boys of every ſize and age in their train, formed a moſt agreeable part of the exhibition. A worthy citizen who ſerved in ſeveral battles, during the late war, informed me, that this part of the proceſſion affected him ſo much as to draw tears from his eyes!

I muſt not forget to mention that the weather proved uncommonly favourable to the entertainment. The ſun was not to be ſeen till near two o'clock, at which time the proceſſion was over. A pleaſant and cooling breeze blew all day from the ſouth, and in the evening the ſky was illuminated by a beautiful Aurora Borealis. Under this head another fact is equally worthy of notice. Notwithſtanding the haſte in which the machines were made, and the manner in which they were drawn through the ſtreets, and notwithſtanding the great number of women and children that were aſſembled on fences, ſcaffolds and the roofs of houſes, to ſee the proceſſion, *no one* accident happened to any body. Theſe circumſtances gave occaſion for hundreds to remark, that "Heaven was on the fœderal ſide of the queſtion."

It would be ungrateful not to obſerve, that there have been leſs equivocal ſigns in the courſe of the formation and eſtabliſhment of this government, of heaven having favoured the fœderal ſide of the queſtion. The union of twelve ſtates in the *form* and of ten ſtates in the *adoption* of the Conſtitution, in leſs than ten months, under the influence of local prejudices, oppoſite intereſts, popular arts, and even the threats of bold and deſperate man, is a ſolitary event in the hiſtory of mankind. I do not believe that the Conſtitution was the offſpring of inſpiration, but I am as perfectly ſatisfied, that the union of the ſtates, in its *form* and *adoption*, is as much the work of a Divine Providence, as any of the miracles recorded in the Old and New Teſtament were the effects of a divine power.

'Tis done! We have become a nation.----America has ceaſed to be the only power in the world, that has derived no benefit from her declaration of independence. We are more than repaid for the diſtreſſes of the war, and the diſappointments of the peace. The torpid reſources of our country already diſcover ſigns of life and motion. We are no longer the ſcoff of our enemies. The reign of violence is over. Juſtice has deſcended from heaven to dwell in our land, and ample reſtitution has at laſt been made to human nature, by our New Conſtitution, for all the injuries ſhe has ſuſtained in the old world from arbitary governments---falſe religions---and unlawful commerce.

But I return from this digreſſion, to relate one more fact, from which I derived no ſmall pleaſure, or rather triumph, after the proceſſion was over. It is that out of ſeventeen thouſand people who appeared on the green, and partook of the collation, there was ſcarcely one perſon intoxicated, nor was there a ſingle quarrel or even diſpute, heard of during the day. All was order, all was harmony and joy. Theſe delightful fruits of the entertainment are to be aſcribed wholly to no liquors being drank on the green, but BEER and CYDER. I wiſh this fact could be publiſhed in every language, and circulated through every part of the world, where *ſpirituous liquors* are uſed. I wiſh further, that a monument could be erected upon UNION GREEN, with the following inſcription, with which I ſhall conclude my letter:

IN HONOR of AMERICAN

BEER and CYDER.

It is hereby recorded, for the information of ſtrangers and poſterity, that 17,000 people aſſembled on this green, on the 4th, of July, 1788, to celebrate the eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution of the United States, and that they ſeparated at an early hour, without intoxication, or a ſingle quarrel.----They drank nothing but Beer and Cyder. Learn, reader, to prize thoſe invaluable FEDERAL liquors, and to conſider them as the companions of thoſe virtues that can alone render our country free and reſpectable.

Learn likewiſe to deſpiſe

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, as

Anti-fœderal, and to conſider them as the companions of all thoſe vices, that are calculated to diſhonour and enſlave our country.

Since writing the above I have been informed, that there were two or three perſons intoxicated, and ſeveral quarrels on the green, but there is good reaſon to believe that they were all occaſioned by ſpirituous liquors, which were clandeſtinely carried out, and drank by ſome diſorderly people, contrary to the orders of the day.

I have only to beg your pardon for the length of this letter, and to aſſure you of the great regard with which I am your ſincere friend and humble ſervant, -------- --------

Philadelphia, 9th July, 1788.

To -------- --------, *Elizabethtown, New-Jerſey.*

P. S. I had like to have forgotten to inform you of two important facts that have occurred ſince the proceſſion. 1ſt. It has been the happy means of uniting all our citizens in the government, and 2d. It has made ſuch an impreſſion upon the minds of our young people, that "fœderal" and "union," have now become part of the "houſhold words" of every family in the city.

A ſmall anecdote connected with the effects of the proceſſion ſhall finiſh my poſtſcript.

A worthy German who carried the ſtandard of one of the trades, when he came home, deſired his wife to take care of the flag till the next time he ſhould be called upon to carry it, "and if I die, (ſaid he) before I can have that honor again. I deſire that you would place it in my coffin, and bury it with me."

To the Farmers *of* Pennſylvania.

WHEN we take a retroſpective view of our ſituation for 14 years paſt, the contemplations ariſing therefrom cannot be very pleaſing to the true and real lovers of a country abounding with ſuch infinite reſources of wealth and happineſs. At the termination of the war we expected peace would give us every enjoyment, but the unwieldly debt impending over our heads, the univerſal diſorder of our finances, the loſs of our trade, the expences of our government, and our own bad management and miſconduct, fully convince us we have been groſly miſtaken, and ought to put us on ſome mode of thinking how to repair our ſhattered fortune.

A new Æra has now opened to us, and we have, to all appearance, under the beneficent ſmile of heaven, formed for ourſelves ſuch a government as may, and certainly will, if well adminiſtred, with our own œconomy, prudence and induſtry, give peace, plenty and happineſs to ſuch of the inhabitants of this weſtern world as come under its operation. At the ſame time, my fellow-citizens, I would wiſh for a moment to interrupt the ſanguine expectations entertained of our new conſtitution---do reflect and take it for granted that this alone, without greater exertions on your part than has been made ſince the peace commenced, can never contribute to your wealth or happineſs. It gives me pain when I hear my neighbours, my friends, and almoſt all the well-wiſhers to this government, ſpeak of it as though we were now to be bleſſed with every deſire the heart of man could ſuggeſt or aſk for; and in ſhort I can readily perceive that it is thought all theſe bleſſings are to flow upon us in a manner without our conſent; at any rate exertions on our part do not appear to be thought neceſſary at all. But ſtop! my countrymen, and conſider the ground on which you ſtand, for ſurely you are yet on the confines of deſtruction, and although you may know it not, yet are you on the verge of a precipice from which you muſt ſhortly plunge, if a reformation does not take place in the minds, the manners and conduct of the people; it is a folly bordering on madneſs to hear a man ſaying that the new government is to adminiſter to all our wants and neceſſities, and to reſtore us to happineſs; certainly no government that has hitherto been on earth, though handed immediately from heaven, ever contributed to the welfare of mankind one hour longer than the people who lived under it, lived up to its dictates, and purſued the proper meaſures for its ſupport and their own intereſts. How vain would be the pretenſions of a chriſtian to eternal happineſs, if he had no-

thing to shew for it but his Testament, and that in his pocket; and how empty would be his boasted advantages over infidels, when he considered that the law of itself was but a dead letter.

A change therefore must take place in the hearts of the people; for unless we immediately cease to live beyond our circumstances, we must become poor, needy, necessitous and contemptibly wretched. I am not very apt to enhance the merit of our ancestors at the expence of the present race; yet, so far as respects industry and œconomical maxims, Pennsylvanians! imitate the example of yours; remember that when they formerly lived in plenty when they were clad in good home spun, the badge of simplicity and industry, they were then rich, money was constantly flowing into their country, and they knew no want; but you who abound in luxury, and wear imported goods, are miserably poor, and cannot pay your private debts that you contract one among another; and surely there is not a more contemptible object to be seen on earth, than for a man to be fine and poor, or a more dishoneſt character, than for a person to live above his circumstances and *entertain* at the expence of his creditors.

This thought brings to my mind an observation made by the late Colonel H--t, of Bucks county, a patron of industry and œconomy worthy of imitation---who being asked one day to partake at a feast, took his horse and rode another way, and spent the day with a plain, honest, sensible, industrious countryman; on being questioned why he did not go to the feast? His answer was, that it would not be honeſt in him to do so, for he well knew the circumstances of the man who made it to be such, that he could not afford to give so splendid a dinner, and therefore concluded, that if it was dishoneſt in him who made it, it must be so in him if he partook of it.

I observe that it has now become very common throughout the country, to see our farmers and their families, imitating and ridiculously apeing the life, the manners, the dress, and the delicacy of citizens, while at the same time a great number of them are in arrears for labourers wages and intereſt money, for six out of seven are in debt, and four of the six have their estates mortgaged in security for their debts; thus they live along for a while, until their intereſt money, added to the principal, overwelm them, and they are obliged to sacrifice all their FINERY and all their infatuated expectations at the altar of justice, and sink into poverty and contempt.

Another misfortune which is very common in America, and which, as it is more prevalent than any other sin we can complain of, so it is truly in itself one of the most crying evils and distressing calamities that ever any country laboured under---none can be at a loss already to know that I mean the too frequent use of spirituous liquors.---If, my fellow-countrymen, the respectable authorities we daily see from the first Physicians in the world; if the solemn testimony of so much of the collective wisdom in your country, if the philanthropic exertions of so many good disinterested citizens as we have lately had, will not have sufficient weight among us, so as to lessen the consumption of this worst of all poisons, do for a moment stop and contemplate for yourselves; look round, and I will pledge myself that within the circle of your own observations you will find such numberless and abundant arguments against that practice, as will have sufficient force with all the cool and thinking part of you. Consider, my brethren farmers, in the first place, that in rum there is no nourishment, consider that in the countries of Europe within the tropics, that are as warm as this country, the people labour harder than you do, and they know not what rum is; it is there only dealt out at the tables of the great, and is one of those luxuries which renders their constitutions more innervated and wretched than the poorer people, who are hail and robust. It would seem as though the Almighty, in his infinite wisdom, had ordained that the temporal enjoyments of the great should in the end afflict them, to console the rest of mankind for the superior advantage they have over them in every other respect, except the blessings of health and peace of mind; but this I leave.------

If the man who is infatuated with the love of that liquor only committed murder on himself, shocking as it is, yet how happy would the thought be; but see the wretched and innumerable train of misfortunes that attend,---a poor, innocent, helpless, blooming and promising family, must now come with all their "towering beauties" and delightful expectations to the ground---here view the treacherous conduct of a father, who has had a confidence reposed in him from the supreme author of all nature and the benefactor to mankind, in the care and management of the lives and morals of children, betray that awful and solemn trust, and just for the gratification of his beastly appetite, consign without remorse or compunction his fondling and helpless infants to misery and disgrace.

To these unhappy consequences attending this bane of mankind in a moral view, permit me to add a few œconomical and political observations. It seems given up on all hands, that the trade from here to the West-Indies, as well as to Europe, is against us: for my part I understand not the *balance of trade*, for my profession is that of a practical farmer, but so say all good calculators on this subject, I take it therefore for granted---now if this be the case, and we consider that rum composes a considerable part of the barter with the former, certainly, so far as it is an unnecessary article, œconomy loudly cries out, let us be wise and save that expence. Here is an idea well worth our consideration; if all the produce we send there just pays for our sugar, melasses, coffee, and other things, rum excepted, in that case certainly the leaving that article at home must save our sending away just so much cash as will pay for it. I offer my sentiments here with diffidence, but remember, my countrymen, if this is true, you have upwards of two hundred thousand pounds (annually) in cash to ship away on its account; and if it should not be exactly true, you unquestionably sustain a loss just in proportion as it may be so; at any rate, to reason with certainty, you undoubtedly ship away the value of so much in something or other, that might be saved---or else you remain in debt for it, which is the worst alternative; for altho' when pushed we scarcely ever pay our foreign debts, yet we bring reproach and a national dishonour on a country, that has resources and industry sufficient to sustain a character remarkable for integrity and respectability.

Besides, let us go on with the subject of our barter with the West-Indies a little further, it is known to every body that one principal article of our traffick to that country consists in wheat, a grain we are shortly to be deprived of; I am not fond of anticipating with too much gloom, yet certainly the calamities you have hitherto felt may possibly be small, compared to what you are on the verge of sustaining. An insect is now approaching, known by the name of the Hessian Fly, that has not only encroached on the confines of your state, but is making rapid progress into the heart of your country, which will totally deprive you of that most precious grain. Your brethren in the counties of Bucks and Philadelphia, and parts of the counties of Northampton and Montgomery, must this harvest bid adieu to it, and according to their usual speed they will very shortly reach the Allegany.

Some persons are admirably calculated to fault both men and measures, and even discover great ingenuity in that way, I have sat and heard them with astonishment; yet I have known many such characters possess not the smallest talent in nature to point out a single adequate remedy; but I shall endeavour to avoid a reproach of that kind, by proposing, that in lieu of them we give our labourers in harvest Cyder, and good Malt Beer, the former is a cool refreshing liquor, the latter has real substantial nourishment in it, and is both victuals to the hungry, and drink to him that thirsteth. As it is time to close my observations, I shall conclude with drawing a few comparisons between rum and beer; I alledge (and I think no physician in America will contradict me) that the former is calculated to favor the rich and injure the poor---It acts as a present stimulus and braces up the human frame in such a manner, that I grant a greater day's work may be wrenched out of a poor fellow than he could otherwise sustain; and altho' this may be kept up for six or eight days by plying the bottle, yet how and in what situation does it leave the laborer? Experience, my countrymen, must tell every observer, that it must leave him a debilitated, sick, feeble wretch, insomuch that nothing is more common than to see the poor people after harvest lay by for a number of days to recruit themselves, some confined to their beds, and others go a fishing or hunting, as their strength will permit; and as they say in the country "Hair of the same dog is the best thing to taper off with," they must get a little more rum to regale themselves, and thus goes all the extraordinary wages they have earned in harvest, they are as poor afterwards as they were before, and their healths are impaired; whereas beer has entirely a different effect, it operates totally in favor of the poor, it affords him strength and nourishment sufficient to perform a moderate day's work, and this is all the employer is entitled to receive; the natural strength of a man is all he is obligated to give for his wages, and whoever asks for more, or extorts it by the contents of a rum-bottle, is an enemy to the poor, and I would advise that man seriously to read the text in our Saviour's sermon, "*Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.*"

A COUNTRYMAN.

To the INHABITANTS *of the Western Counties of* Pennsylvania.

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

THE promotion of harmony and peace throughout the state must be the cordial desire of every good man. Fatigued as we all are with political discussions, nothing can justify this new call of your attention but a concern for the ease of mind of our friends and fellow citizens.

A variety of circumstances have contributed to give an unpleasing appearance to parts of the fœderal constitution---it is my intention decently to examine into some of them, and to pursue the investigation as a high and serious duty, in the performance of which whatever is disrespectful, unkind or passionate, would be unworthy and criminal. I conjure you, my countrymen, to exercise your own native sense. I entreat you to remember the dignity of a free people. Do not permit yourselves to form opinions, or to adopt any line of conduct that may affect the public, without cool and serious reflexion in the hour of stillness and composure at your own houses. Take care of the flame which may be kindled in your minds at taverns, places of parade and public meetings. Remember at these places too many are affected by the intoxicating draughts, which are always near at hand. The maddening influence of spirituous liquors is not necessary to keep up the almost divine feelings of a freeman. Avoid then all political meetings in places that expose the people to these temptations. Meet rather at your court-houses, and your places of worship. JUSTICE will not be offended at the presence of freemen, and the sacred temple of THE DEITY himself will not be profaned by the decent and cool deliberations of the sincere sons of liberty.

In the course of the present year many errors have been propagated among you. It was said that our neighbours of Maryland would reject the new constitution. Yet you see the most extraordinary unanimity, considering the pains that were taken there to prove the constitution faulty. Eleven dissentient votes were all the opposition amounted to, and of these, two of the principal were chosen by counties in which they did not reside, contrary to the usual practice and to the resolutions of the legislature; and a third was but a short time a citizen of that state.---You were told also, that Virginia would reject, yet you see their convention have adopted the constitution, and all is tranquility there. You were also told that New-York would certainly reject without hesitation, yet they have been sitting very long, and have not done so. The people of that state, it is positively asserted, are becoming more favourable to the constitution, as they become more fully acquainted with it. There is no doubt too, that an old party difference in their state politics has affected the choice of their convention exceedingly, which you know might easily be the case, but this circumstance has no more to do with the qualities of the new constitution, than with those of the holy scriptures.

A good deal of pains have been taken to make you believe, that Congress will have power to regulate the elections of the state legislatures. Nothing is more untrue. The fœderal legislature can no more regulate the elections of our state representatives, councillors, &c. than they can regulate those of Holland, England or Ireland. Those who assert that the new fœderal constitution extends to that point, are either grosly mistaken, or wickedly attempting to deceive you. The meaning of the article about the regulation of elections is this. Your members of the general convention, and those of some other states, saw plainly that Pennsylvania and several other states had paid up about their proportion of the intereſt on the continental debts, and that some other states, such as Rhode-Island, had not done the same just thing, and that they omitted to send their delegates to Congress, in order that there might not be a due representation in that body, whereby they might prevent a legal requisition to perform this and other acts of duty to the union and our foreign friends. This fell hard upon Pennsylvania and other honest states, and yet the old confederation being defective in not giving power to Congress to remedy the evil, we must have groaned under the hardship for ever, had not the states adopted that article in the new constitution. TEN of them having ratified it, things stand so now that if any one refuses or neglects to perform its duty, and does not send members to the senate, nor does not appoint a time for the people to chuse their representatives in the fœderal house, Congress can say, that the people of each election district in each state shall chuse, in their proper district, the fœderal representatives, to which by the new constitution and by reason they are justly entitled. This is the true meaning of the clause, and it will appear at first view a great security for the liberty and independence of the whole body of the people.

You have been told also, that after the new constitution takes place the officers under it may become perpetual. Now it is fully and absolutely secured that no Representative, Senator, President or Vice-President can continue beyond a stipulated time, and if the people think that time too long they can get their state legislatures to apply for its being shortened. If nine legislatures out of thirteen apply this year, or ten years hence, there must be a convention called to consider the point (or indeed any thing else which you complain of in the constitution) and then if three fourths of the states approve the alteration, it will be made. But if Congress should want to extend the time of their duration, or wickedly wish to make themselves perpetual, they must get three fourths of the state legislatures to consent to it before it can take place. I believe no body therefore, on due reflexion, will see any cause to fear Congress will ever be able to render their seats perpetual. It will seem foolish to some of my countrymen to take so much pains to remove this apprehension, because they know there is no danger of any such thing, but I can assure them that so much deception and mistake has taken place, that there are many worthy inhabitants of our western counties that have been made very unhappy on this point. I want those good people to read the constitution quietly by themselves, and to judge like reasonable and free men for themselves. I do not want to inflame their passions, nor to hide the subject from them. I wish them to pass a sober, cool and honest judgment on it. They will see that every man among them, whether protestant or catholic, rich or poor, may elect or be elected. The Assembly may chuse any of them a Senator, or the people may chuse any of them a fœderal Representative, or any of them may be chosen Vice-President or President of the United States. Nothing in the constitution forbids it, though they must be sensible that a man must be very good and very wise, to deserve and receive such great trusts from the Assembly and from the people. However, as I said before, any man, rich or poor, protestant or catholic, can be chosen, if he is thought fit by the state legislature, or the people at large, and when he is chosen nothing can prevent his taking his seat and performing his high duties. In other countries *religious* tests would prevent him, though he were ever so wise, ever so good, or ever so much beloved and esteemed. In Spain a protestant would be disqualified, in Ireland a presbyterian or a catholic would be disqualified, in England a catholic, presbyterian, or any dissenter from their church, would be disqualified. But our new fœderal constitution admits all, whether protestant, or catholic, or presbyterian, or episcopalian, &c. for it expresly says there shall be *no religious test*. Blessed circumstance, for which above all others the favored people of these states should ever raise their grateful voices in praise and thanksgiving to the author of every good and perfect gift. The fœderal connexion, established on these liberal and generous principles, will lead to a sort of fœderal union among the various churches which it has pleased God to raise up in the world. Here none can be particularly favored, none can be particularly oppressed, none can be interfered with---all are equal---all indpendent of each other. They will not render to each other nor to the government, tithes, nor tenths, nor free gifts (as they have been preposterously termed) nor any species of taxes, as religious men or societies. Nothing will be expected, nothing will be required but peace and good will, and brotherly loving kindness. This excellent quality of the new government will warm and expand our bosoms whenever we reflect upon it. The liberality and virtue of America in establishing perfect equality and freedom among all religious denominations and societies, will no doubt produce to us a great reward, for when the news of it shall reach the oppressed dissenters from the established churches of Britain, Ireland, Holland, Germany, France, Spain and Italy, and they shall find that it encourages both protestants and catholics, they will at once cry out, America is "*the land of promise.*" There alone can the sincere votaries of religion enjoy their lives, their civil and religious rights and property, without suffering from their attachment to that church in which they have been *born and bred*, and which they believe to be *right and true*. Ye Sovereigns of the European world, continue your religious oppressions at your peril. So sure as you persist, thousands of your present subjects, transplanted to the fertile fields, the healthful villages and populous cities of America, shall remind you of your impiety and *error*, when it shall be too late for you to retrieve the loss.

It has been said, the public defaulters will be excused from paying the public debts they owe. It is not necessary at this time to enter into any enquiry, who are public defaulters. That will lay with those persons to whose charge it is committed by the laws. All monies had and received by any citizen of the United States must be accounted for, or if not duly accounted for, the person who received the same will be liable to an action at law, and if he has it, must pay the same; if he has it not, his body will be subjected to imprisonment, as in other cases. The United States have been declared *a body corporate* by acts of the state assemblies. Those acts remain in force, and were the states to separate and become thirteen unconnected sovereignties, (unallied and unconfederated) they would still be a body corporate, and that body corporate could sue any public defaulter, in the courts of any state, wherein his person or his property could be found.

The militia have been alarmed with assertions, that they could be sent not only from Georgia to New-Hampshire, but even to France. The jurisdiction of the fœderal legislature does not extend beyond the territories of the United States. Congress therefore could have no more authority over the militia on the high seas, or in France, than they could have over the militia of Ireland, or the regular troops of the Empress of Russia. These things cannot be believed by the people, who invent and propagate them. They can only have in view to deceive you into acts of violence and disorder. It is a blow wickedly aimed at your peace, and their wishes must be to make you the miserable instruments of destroying your own happiness. It is said our militia may be marched to New-Hampshire, or North-Carolina, under the powers of the new constitution. To this we may answer, that by the laws and constitution of this state, the militia of Washington may be ordered by council to Philadelphia, or those of Philadelphia to Washington. The distance between them is the same as between New-Hampshire and Philadelphia, or between Philadelphia and North-Carolina, but the march from Washington to this city would be much worse, through great tracts of unsettled country, and bad roads over the Laurel-hill, the Allegheny mountain, &c. Though this power is possessed by our Assembly, who ever feared the use of it. The truth is the legislature of Pennsylvania must necessarily have authority over the militia, in every part of their jurisdiction, and so of the fœderal legislature; but a moment's reflexion will shew you, that the fœderal government can never be so foolish as to order the people from one extreme of the union to the other, nor could they expect, that the militia, with arms in their hands and officers appointed by their own state governments, would ever obey. It is preposterous and criminal to endeavour to alarm and enflame you with such things. In the same way they have attempted to make you uneasy about a poll tax. They ought rather honestly to inform you, that an impost of five per cent. upon all foreign merchandize, and more upon some will take off a great part of the land tax, which you have been used to pay, and they should observe to you, that as you wear and use a great deal of home made articles of dress, food and drink, which the citizens cannot obtain and the monied men do not use, the citizens and the monied men will pay a very large proportion of the public revenues, to the great relief of the landholder, and the industrious poor. This will hereafter be the best *poor man's* country upon earth, and a most happy one at the same time for the rich, if they have sense and virtue with all; and if they have not sense and virtue, they must endeavour to get them, or they will not be half as happy as their poorer fellow citizens.

It has been asserted, that the new constitution, when ratified, would be fixed and permanent, and that no alterations or amendments, should those proposed appear on consideration ever so salutary, could afterwards be obtained. A candid consideration of the constitution will shew this to be a groundless remark. It is provided, in the cleareſt words, that Congress shall be *obliged* to call a convention on the application of two thirds of the legislatures; and all amendments proposed by such convention, are to be *valid* when approved by the conventions or legislatures of three fourths of the states. It must therefore be evident to every candid man, that two thirds of the states can *always* procure a general convention for the purpose of amending the constitution, and that three fourths of them can introduce those amendments into the constitution, although the President, Senate and Federal House of Representatives, should be *unanimously* opposed to each and all of them. Congress therefore cannot hold *any power*, which three fourths of the states shall not approve, on *experience*.

There is one grand operation of the new fœderal constitution, favorable to general liberty, which I do not remember to have heard from any of its friends. It is well known, that in most of the states the members of their Houses of Representatives are chosen in *equal* numbers from each county, and in the eastern states, in *equal* numbers from each town, without any regard to the number of taxable inhabitants, or the number of souls. Hence it is very frequent for a county, with ten thousand souls, to send only the same number of members to the State house of representatives, as a county with two thousand souls, by which each

perſon in the leaſt populous county has *five times at great a voice* in electing repreſentatives, as his fellow citizens of the moſt populous county. This is clearly *a departure from the principles of equal liberty*, and ought to be altered in the ſeveral ſtates. I ſpeak the more plainly becauſe our ſtate conſtitution is free from that fault in the formation of our houſe of Aſſembly. Now the new conſtitution expreſly declares, that the Fœderal Repreſentatives ſhall be in the proportion of one to every thirty thouſand, which accords with reaſon and the true principles of liberty. This houſe, therefore, ſo far as national matters go, will remedy the evil ſpoken of in the ſeveral ſtates, and is one more great ſtep towards the perfection of *equal liberty* and genuine *republicaniſm* in America. It muſt ſtrongly recommend the fœderal conſtitution to *the ſerious reflecting patriot*, even though he may formerly have had doubts, and it will ſuggeſt to the ſeveral ſtates the propriety of reconſidering that point in their reſpective conſtitutions. Pennſylvania, though right in the principles on which her legiſlative elections are and will be held, is *leſs ſafe* from the exiſtence of this fault in the adjoining ſiſter ſtates of Virginia, Maryland, Jerſey, Delaware and New-York.

There is now ſo univerſal a ſpirit of conciliation, acquieſcence and mutual conceſſion prevailing through the ſtates, that the proſpect before us is the moſt comfortable. The minority of Maſſachuſets were lately called upon to elect Mr. Gerry their Governor, becauſe of his being of their former ſentiments on the new plan of government, but they gave much the greater part of their votes to Mr. Hancock, who voted for the plan, believing, on better conſidering the conſtitution, that he was right. Governor Randolph, of Virginia, though at firſt an oppoſer of the conſtitution, proved one of its moſt uſeful friends in the Virginia Convention, and finally voted for its adoption. The leading members of the minorities of South-Carolina, Connecticut, Maſſachuſets and New-Hampſhire, have ſaid they would promote the execution of it, and its chearful acceptance by the people. The cleareſt ſymptoms of acqieſcence and good will have alſo appeared among the gentlemen in Pennſylvania, who originally oppoſed the new conſtitution. May God grant that this reign of REASON, MODERATION AND BROTHERLY AFFECTION, may daily increaſe among the good people of this flouriſhing commonwealth.

A FRIEND OF SOCIETY AND LIBERTY.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

I WAS much pleaſed with the mode of election propoſed by Numa in your laſt paper; it is founded on general principles, and I conceive embraces the common intereſts of the people at large, beyond any other plan that can be deviſed.—The buſineſs of electing members for the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the new Fœderal Government, is of a moſt important nature; and as the welfare of the whole ſtate, independent of local intereſt and partial attachments, is the grand object which ſhould and muſt occupy the attention of the Repreſentatives, it is neceſſary to ſelect the "*men moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue*," by the whole ſtate at large; for we ought to conſider, that the Repreſentatives of each ſtate are to mix with men of different views and intereſts from the other ſtates. And though every citizen would willingly flatter himſelf, that the utmoſt harmony will prevail in the grand council of the nation, yet reaſon and experience teach us, that every ſtate will be attentive to their own private rank in the confederacy; and from thoſe ſtates where they are moſt guided by ſound policy, they will ſend their wiſeſt and beſt men.

After fixing on certain characters, ſuitable for Repreſentatives, we have only to conſider how far they are properly mixed, with reſpect to the *landed*, the *manufacturing*, and the *commercial* intereſt. Theſe points being once ſettled, it is of the utmoſt importance to a ſtate, to have one general ticket. Let us ſuppoſe the election to be otherwiſe, and each diſtrict to elect its own members; it might very poſſibly happen (as the *number* of even the largeſt ſtate will be but *ſmall*) that they might be all commercial men, all manufacturers, or all of the landed intereſt. We need not heſitate to declare, that this would not be the wiſh or the intereſt of the people; and yet they muſt ſubmit to their choice, until the next election, when the ſame miſtake might be repeated. In the choice of Repreſentatives for our own ſtate aſſemblies, there is no danger of inconvenience on this ſcore; the number is too large, and it will always be obſerved, that a proper attention is paid to theſe three great intereſts, in moſt of the individual counties and diſtricts, where the tickets conſiſt of ſeveral names.

Another matter is well worthy of notice——when any members of aſſembly are choſen (ſhould it ever be the caſe) by no means the "*moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue*" in their reſpective counties or diſtricts, the ſtate looſes the benefit intended to have been derived from their ſervices; but as this cannot be ſuppoſed to happen through the whole ſtate, there will ſtill remain men ſufficient to ſupport the public dignity and guard the general welfare. The caſe would be quite otherwiſe in the great continental body of Repreſentatives; each ſtate in Congreſs will protect itſelf, in all matters of local intereſt; and that ſtate which is either negligently or inadequately repreſented, muſt expect to feel the effects of their own miſconduct. Prejudices and private intereſts, as Numa very juſtly obſerves, frequently govern counties and diſtricts; and would effectually operate in the preſent inſtance to the injury and diſgrace of the ſtate which ſhould make imprudent elections. When in Congreſs, we are to ſuppoſe, they will meet with men of the firſt rank, in point of abilities and character, from the other ſtates; and every ſtate ought to meet their bretheren on equal ground. Men poſſeſſed of little quibbling ſpirits, maſters of the arts of local intrigue, and diſhonorable fineſſe, however cunningly they may play their parts in a State Aſſembly, and ſerve the purpoſes of party, they will not be ſuitable Repreſentatives in the great confederacy—they would only reflect diſgrace on the ſtate that ſent them, and prove an injury to their true intereſt. All their little arts would be quickly detected and deſpiſed; and they would ſoon find, that they carried nothing into Congreſs but a meer vote, without one perſuaſive talent; for amongſt men of national honor and well informed liberal minds, theſe puppets of party could obtain neither reſpect nor influence—Let us bring it to the teſt of common life—Where matters of private intereſt lead us to the courts of juſtice, are we there guided by party prejudices and public clamor, in the choice of our council? Do we employ men to advocate our cauſe, for whoſe abilities we entertain a ſovereign contempt? Do we truſt men with the recovery of our money, on whoſe honor and honeſty we have no reliance? No, in managing our own affairs we ſearch for dependable and ſkilful characters; ought we then to be leſs careful, in a matter of ſuch vaſt moment, as general government; where all the virtue and all the wiſdom of America ought to be combined for the general good. Let us then purſue that mode of election, which is moſt likely to call into action thoſe men in whom we can and ought to confide; and in no way can this be better effected, than by "*dividing each ſtate into as many diſtricts as "there are members to be choſen, and direct the electors to "fix upon a member from each diſtrict*, and *then let the "whole ſtate vote* for *the whole number of members.*"

Who is the writer under the ſignature of *Numa*, is to me perfectly unknown, but his plan ſtruck me as wiſe and politic, and I ſincerely wiſh it may be adopted.

POMPILIUS.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

SPIRITUOUS liquors have been lately proved to be ruinous to the bodies, ſouls and eſtates of the citizens of America. But there is a fact lately come to light, which proves that they are equally ruinous to our country.

It appears from pretty accurate calculations, that in the courſe of the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, TWELVE MILLION OF DOLLARS have been expended by the United States, in purchaſing Weſt-India ſpirituous liquors. How much more has been ſpent in home diſtilled ſpirits I cannot pretend to determine, probably near one half that ſum.

What profit have the United States derived from the expenditure of this immenſe treaſure? None at all---on the contrary, it has entailed diſeaſes, idleneſs, poverty, and debt upon them.

The experience of many farmers has already proved, that ſpirituous liquors are altogether unneceſſary for reapers and other labourers. They enjoy more health and better ſpirits upon beer, cyder, and melaſſes and water.

Should the United States proceed in conſuming ſuch immenſe quantities of ſpirits, the following conſequences cannot fail of taking place.

1ſt. The whole country muſt ſoon be expoſed to public vendue, bought by Britiſh agents, and owned by Britiſh merchants; for beſides the money that is ſpent in ſpirituous liquors, they become a kind of DECOY. They allure people to ſtores, and tempt them to buy many articles of Britiſh manufacture, for which they have no occaſion, hence ariſes an increaſe of our debt to Britain, and a check to the manufactures of our country.

2d. The human body will degenerate ſo much in ſize, ſtrength, figure and beauty, from the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, that travellers who viſit our country will be at a loſs to determine what ſpecies of animals we belong to. We ſhall become a kind of link, between men and monkies.

I beg, gentlemen, you would give this ſmall eſſay, containing a moſt important fact, a place for four weeks in your paper. If any expence attends its re-publication ſo often, it ſhall be paid by one of your conſtant readers.

Germantown, July 17. HORTENSIUS.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 10.

Extract of a letter from Georgetown, July 8.

"Sunday laſt we had a tremendous ſtorm of rain, hail and wind, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which did a great deal of damage. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon Meſſrs. Albert Roux and Co's houſe on the bay was ſtruck by the lightning, and ſet on fire, which communicated to ſome gun-powder in the ſtore and cellar, and cauſed an exploſion which entirely demoliſhed the building. Captain Roux, Mr. Lewis Roux, Captain Moore, a young man who attended the ſtore, and a negro, were buried in the ruins for a time, but were providentially extricated from their perilous ſituation, without ſuſtaining any other injury than receiving a few ſlight bruiſes; and the papers, books of accounts, goods, &c. the property of Meſſieurs Roux, were luckily ſaved. The activity of the inhabitants, who flocked from all quarters and chearfully lent their aſſiſtance, prevented the fire from extending any further. During the ſtorm a new erected houſe was thrown down, and ſeveral others were unroofed."

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

Serious apprehenſions, ſays a correſpondent, have begun to take place in the minds of many of the friends of the fœderal government, at the great delay in putting the new government in motion, and fixing the time, &c. of commencing proceedings under its authorities. This circumſtance is more alarming, as it appears that on the 2d July Congreſs appointed a committee to report an act for that purpoſe, and notwithſtanding the recommendation of the convention, that as ſoon as Nine States had aſſented, an efficient league ſhould be formed betwixt them, yet we find ſome obſtacle prevents the operation of the intended arrangements, and the fœderaliſts throughout the Union are kept in a ſtate of anxious ſuſpence.---But a point of moſt eſſential conſequence to attend to, is, that there are many hundred families, we are told, in different parts of Europe, who are now waiting with much impatience to hear of meaſures being taken to aſſemble the ſtates under the operation of this government, in order to embark for this country, and their correſpondents are deſirous of imparting the important intelligence.

The unreaſonable attachment which ſome men have ſhewed to the old confederation, and to our crude extempore ſtate governments, reminds one of our correſpondents of a ſtory of a clergyman in London, who having combated a new opinion in religion *unſucceſsfully*, concluded his ſermon with the following words. "I tell you---I tell you---I tell you, my brethren---that an *old* error is much better than a *new* truth."

We hear from Biberry, in Philadelphia county, that a reputable farmer, who gave out that he would give ſix-pence a day to his reapers in lieu of rum or whiſky, engaged ſo many hands by the offer, that they cut down his whole crop of wheat, which conſiſted of 36 acres, in one day laſt week. They drank nothing but home-made beer and cyder, paſſed the day in harmony, and all went home perfectly ſatisfied with themſelves and their employer.

A tradeſman in this city complained two years ago to an iron merchant, that he could not pay his rent. The merchant aſked him how much rum he uſed in his family in a day. Upon his anſwering this queſtion, the merchant immediately ſhewed him that his rum in a year came to more money than his houſe-rent. The calculation ſo ſhocked the tradeſman, that he determined from that day to buy and drink no more ſpirits of any kind. In the courſe of the enſuing year he paid his rent, and bought a ſuit of cloaths out of the ſavings of his temperance. He is now in a thriving way, reſpected and truſted by all who know him.

From a London newſpaper of the 6th of May laſt.

"The Parliament of Paris is now no more. Thurſday laſt was the day appointed for the King to hold his bed of juſtice: early in the morning every avenue to the Houſe of Parliament was ſurrounded by the military---*Les Chambres Aſſemblees*---a Captain of the King's guards entered, and arreſted two of the members who had ſpoken too freely on former occaſions; and his Majeſty ordered the Parliament to be *caſſee*, or annihilated for ever, and the doors of the houſe to be ſhut.

"Inſtructions have been tranſmitted to the Governors and Intendants of the different provinces in France, with authority to abrogate all the Provincial Parliaments. Military forces are already ſtationed in different diſtricts, to enforce obedience to the King's will, ſhould refractorineſs appear."

Extract of a letter from Weſt-Marlborough, Cheſter county, about 35 miles from this city, dated 20th Seventh month.

On the 6th inſtant, the following very affecting ſcene happened: About the time of two thunder-guſts meeting there aroſe a whirlwind about a mile ſouthweſt of us, and continued a northeaſt courſe about three miles (how much farther I have not yet heard:) It blew down all the fences it came acroſs, and carried rails 8 or 10 perches; pulled indian corn and flax up by the roots; twiſted off or blew down peach trees and apple trees, and ſtripped ſome of their fruit; alſo tore the timber up in a wonderful manner; the tops of ſome large hickory trees were twiſted off and carried a great diſtance. It came acroſs my dwelling-houſe, and ſhook it ſo that I expected it would not have ſtood; afterwards took the roof off of a dwelling-houſe, carried ſome of it above thirty perches, and carried ſome bed-clothes out of the houſe; blew down one barn and ſtable, and unroofed ſeveral out-houſes: Indeed it is wonderful to ſee what havock is made, and neither man nor beaſt hurt by it. Many people who ſaw it at a diſtance, ſay it appeared red; for my part I ſaw nothing of it till it came to the houſe, and then it was ſoon over.

As J. P. was in our parts lately, I ſhould be glad thou would inform him of the particulars; eſpecially that the large peach tree of which he was taking particular notice, and deſired me to ſave him ſome of the ſtones, is torn to pieces."

From the NORWICH PACKET, *of July 3.*

LAST week arrived at Fiſher's iſland, the brig Nancy, belonging to this port, Captain Robert W , (a half pay Britiſh officer) maſter, and landed his cargo, conſiſting of 140 CONVICTS, taken out of Britiſh gaols.---Captain W it is ſaid received 5l. ſterling a head from government for this job; and we hear he is diſtributing them about the country.---Stand to it houſes, ſtores, &c.---theſe gentlemen are acquainted with the buſineſs.---*Quere*, whether a ſuit of T-- and F------- ſhould not be provided for Captain W as a ſuitable compliment for this piece of ſervice done this country.

New-London, June 30, 1788. CENTINEL.

Departed this life on Thurſday evening, the 17th inſt. in the 70th year of his age, FREDERICK HAGNER, Eſq; an ancient German inhabitant of this city, and one of the firſt founders of the German charitable ſociety; and on Saturday laſt his remains were interred in the German Lutheran church burying ground, attended by a large and reſpectable number of his fellow-citizens.

*** *The Annual Account and Report of the late Managers of the Houſe of Employment, is unavoidably poſtponed until our next.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Paper-maker.

A PERSON who compleatly underſtands his buſineſs, can be well recommended for his ſobriety and induſtry, will meet with good encouragement by applying to *James Muir*, book-binder, in Pewter-Plater alley, Philadelphia, Mr. *Shepard Kollock*, printer, Elizabeth-town, New-Jerſey, or Mr. *Robert Hodge*, bookſeller, New-York.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1788.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time in April laſt, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about five years old, paces and trots, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 19, 1788. ¶ SAMUEL SPENCER.

BROKE into the ſubſcriber's incloſure, living in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, a dark brown HORSE, near fifteen hands high, his near hind foot tipt white. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

July 8, 1788. ¶ PHILIP CLIME.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, a Mulatto Slave, named NED, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a bright colour, well made, broad face, his hair is ſo long that he can comb it; had on when he went away, an old linen ſhirt, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, of copperas colour and white, a good wool hat, and calf ſkin ſhoes with copper coloured buckles. He was inoculated laſt winter for the ſmall pox, and the place can be ſeen on his left arm. He ran away this ſpring, was put in Eaſton goal, and ſold for his goal fees without my knowledge, to two gentlemen in Bucks county, who gave ſix dollars to a lawyer to help them to ſet him free, and had him bound 18 months for the fees. From theſe circumſtances I have reaſon to ſuſpect he is gone that way, as they were ſuch good friends to him. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave and puts him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 13, 1788. § ISAAC M'CAMANT.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, by

Zachariah Poulſon, *jun.* Printer,

On the weſt ſide of *Fourth-ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch-ſtreets*, and by moſt of the BOOKSELLERS in the city, (Price 1ſ6)

An Eſſay *on* Marriage;

OR,

The Lawfulneſs of Divorce,

In certain caſes, conſidered.

Addreſſed to the Feelings of Mankind.

THE Author having ſeen a paragraph in a late News-paper, relative to a woman in Philadelphia who had deſtroyed herſelf on account of ſome infelicity in Marriage, and believing there may be many who are extremely wretched by unhappy Marriages, has been induced to ſhow the neceſſity of *divorce* in ſuch caſes, in order to prevent the diſagreeable conſequences that often reſult from them.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, for their paſt favors, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame. He flatters himſelf that his conduct heretofore has given entire ſatisfaction to all thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom; as the beſt recommendation, he is determined to perſevere in aſſiduity, punctuality, and ſtrict attention to the intereſt of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court-houſe*, where he continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities, of this and every other ſtate in the union; Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c. &c. &c.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money

For the Land-Office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded.

Procures Money on Loan, to any amount,

Provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable Commiſſions.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE,

Lancaſter, June 7, 1788.

A PERSON well recommended, and who is Maſter of the Engliſh and the learned languages, is wanted at this College. Such a perſon will meet with encouragement, by applying to the Truſtees at Lancaſter.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Philadelphia, July 16th, 1788.

A.

JOHN Allen. John Arthur (2.) Thomas Armſtrong. James Adam (2.) James Abernethy. Robert Allan. Richard Adams. Johan Andres. Lawrence Allwine. Dr. Attmore.

B.

Charles Bryan, (2) Cradock Burnell. David Bode. Wm. Baird. Peter Barriere. John Britton. Henry Beck. James Brooks. Thomas Bowlby, ſenior, (2.) Stephen Bardin. Andrew or Robert Breakey. Robert Beard. Michael Billmeyer, *Germantown*. Thomas Baird. Joſeph Byrnes (2.) John or Edward Brock. Archibald and John Blair. M. A. R. Bondfield, and Co. Henry Baker. Capt. Henry Bediken. George Bulkley (2.) Garret Barry. Robert Burchan. Mr. Briſon. Catalin Budrow. William Bates. Jacob Bunner. Laurent Betbeder. William Brown. Mathew Bennet. Capt. Salvador Buch. John Burridge. Chriſtian Burke. Daniel Britt. Capt. John Briſe. Thomas Bradley. Mary Butler. Jacob Bunner. Capt. John Brazing. John Biſwick. David Burns. John Browne.

C.

Monſ. Cenas. David Craig. Joſeph Chambers. Dr. Geo. Campbel. Dr. Alexander Cumins. Church Clinton. William Curry. Theophilus Caſſart. Kendal Coles. Thomas D. Colvill. John Crawford. Mary Cabeen. Nancy Chapman. Anthony Crothers. Walton Carithers. John Campbell. Rev. James Clarkſon. Capt. Robert Caldwell (2.) William Clare, John Churchman. John Connor. Meſſrs. Coarſe and Coarſe. Bernard Coxe. Owen Caſry. Col. Thomas Craig, *Morriſtown*. David Callaghan. Henry Clogher. John Cupper. Charles Copper. William Cramer. Jane Cook. Peter Cockran. Nathaniel Cooke. Catharine Corniſh. Daniel Crotty. Mon. de la Confourque. Mon. Colle. Mon. de la Combe. James Craig. Benjamin Carr. Roſe Champion. Suſanna Cavill. Lawrence Cooke. Neill Cockran. Dela Coure. Daniel Crowneen Daniel Clancy. Joſeph Caufman. Mon. L'Abbe O Conner. Thomas Cleriſon. Mary Carr. John Cochran. William Chriſtian. John Cronin. Mary Connor. Brine Connelly.

D.

James Duthoit, Mars Dixon, Joſeph Darrah, James Dellet, Terence Donely, James Duncan, Arthur Dogan, Alexander Dunce, William Donnon, John Denny, James Duncan, John Drew, Jacob Downing. John Dickey, Thomas Dauget, Hugh Dalrymple (2,) Mon de Champes, Arnold Henry Dohrman, David Dennet, Joſeph Dearman, Thomas Dickemineer, *New-Jerſey*, Andrew Douglaſs, Henry Driver, John Downes, Henry Deforeſt, Henry Downes, William Auguſtus Dundas, John Daughney, Gideon Dellines, David Dugan, William Downs, John Dunbar.

E.

Dr. Expreſs, Sophia Eyres, Dr. Enoch Edwards, Thomas Edenſor, Benjamin Evans, William Evans, Andrew Elbowe, Henry Erens, Andrew Ellicott, Capt. John Eve, Oſwell Eve, Joſeph Ellis, John Exeter, Mon. Eyſſaulier (2.) Joſeph Elam.

F.

Richard Fleet, Jacob Flecher (2) John Fitzſimons, Jacob Ford, Roger Fields (2.) Hannah Farra, David Francis, Robert Fiſher, Mr. Fell, Sarah Fithian, George Foreſyth, Rev. Robert Findlay, Capt. Alexander Ferguſon, Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, Thomas Forſyth, Mon. de la Foreſt (2,) James Fox, Edmond Flinn, Ludwick Farmer, Miſs Foyerty.

G.

Martha Green, Richard Green (2,) James Gerie, John Gilmore, William Gileſpie Mrs. Goodridge, Eleanor Green, Miſs Elizabeth Gamble, Ann Gamble, Moris Goff, Dr. James Gardette, Thomas Gordon, Samuel Gibbs, David Graham, Mary Girrard, Mr. Expence, George Guerin, Iſaac Gilbert, Thomas George, William Gliſon, Peter Gruber, Hannah Gibbons, William Goldſmith, Nathan Gillan, Andrew Gilkyſon, James Gibbiſon, James Gillace.

H

Chriſtian Hubbert, James Ham, Dr. E. Holms, Ruben Harriott, John or William Hutchins, William Hill, Jane Handkings, Mrs. Jane Hunter, Mary Houſe, John Harriſon, Adam Hoops, Benjamin Hare, James and Samuel Hill, Eleanor Healy, John Henry, John Hay, Alexander Hawthorn, Robert Hiddleſton (2,) John B. Huron, Thomas Hutchinſon, Thomas Hunter, James Hill, Mark Hartley, William Hunter, John Hayes, Henry Howell, Stephen Hayes, William Hornby, Benjamin Houſton, Catharine Hallimore, Samuel Holms, John Harriſon, Henry Horvell, Capt. Thomas Holland, James Hodan, Michael Hogan, John Higgins, Catharine Honygrate, Mrs. Haſſenclever, James Heſlip, William Harriſon, William Hutchinſon, John Hutchinſon, James Huxley, Capt. John Huxley, Robert Hume, Francis Hamilton.

I

Hannah Jones, Sarah Jones, James Johnſton, William Jacobs, Mrs. Jennings, Barent Jacobs, Catharine Jacobſon, David Jackſon, Hannah Jones, Richard Johns, John Irwin, Humphry Irwin, Joſhua Jones, Rev. Samuel Jones, Henry Jennings, John Jolly, John Jack (2.)

K.

Oliver Kimps, Richard Kear, Samuel Kerr, Edward Killey, Hugh King, Mon. Karle Kogler, Philip Kollock, Edward Kerau. James Kennedy, William Knight, *Mount-Holly*. Joſeph Kean, Thomas Kennan, Andrew Kilpatrick, Benjamin Wm. Keyzer.

L

Samuel Lewis, Robert Leonard, John Lane, Mary Luckey, Joſeph Loremor, Mrs. Lenof, Ann Lorimer, Elizabeth Loane, Samſon Levy, William Ledlie, *Eaſton*, Alexander Lillie, F. Louaſon, Joſeph Lentmon, Eliſa Langdole, Martha Lyons, Rebecca Lewis, Thomas Leaming 2, Dr. Ledlie, *Eaſton*, Benjamin Lowhſbury, Richard Latchford, Peter Lee, William Lang, Samuel Lazarus, Elizabeth Long, Monſ. Leſpinne, William Leron (2.) John L. Leib, Charles Londt, Daniel Leary, James Lamount, Capt. John Lyon, John Lukens.

M.

James M'Glaghlin, Robert Merton, Sarah M'Burney, 2. Charles Mullholnd, George Moore, Hon. William M'Clay, Mrs. Mitchell. Adam Miers, Iſaac Martain, Robert Matthews, William Meffitt, Anthony M'Clelland, Henry M'Glathery, William M'Caſhland, William M'Cartney, 2. Hartleſs Murphy, Mary Mathis, Arthur M'Gill, John M'Cullough, Samuel Meaſe, James M'Neill, Simon M'Enney, Robert Murdaugh, John M'Clure, Allan Mountgomery, James Moody, John Moylan, William Menagh, Dr. Charles Moore, Laughlin M'Kerry, John M'Farland, Cloſe Manwill, George M'Guckian, John Martin, John Murray, Daniel M'Curdy, John M'Cullock, Samuel Mathews, Capt. John Morrow, Robert Mowls, Iſabella Moore, John Mearns, Rev. James M'Gahan, William M'Clelland, Hugh M'Cea, Samuel M'Ferran, Elizabeth M'Culloch, Laughlin M'Carry, John M'Connell, James Maus, William Montgomery, Simon M'Inney, Alexander Martin, Thomas M'Cullough, John M'Cullough, Randal M'Alliſter, James M'Clenahan, William Menzies, Joſeph Maſon, Miſs Mercer, 2. Thomas M'Cormack, John M'Kean, William M'Mullen, William Marſon, John M'Cauley, Dr. William Martin, Lucy Mathews. Thomas and Charles Moore, John M'Mahin, Peter Maſon, Joſhua Morris, Cato Molding, John Marſhall, Robert Mathiſon, Edward M'Hendry, Kitty and Polly M'Vicker, John Martin, Peter Miller, Thomas Maſon, William Montgomery, Sarah M'Caige, Monſ. Maſſe, Evan Morris, Andrew M'Dowell, Rev. William M'Kee, Andrew M'Clean, Peggy M'Clean (2.) Mariano Molas.

N

Robert Nicol, Adam or William Norris, John Nelſon, Adam Norris, Capt. William Neilſon 2, Chatharine Newman, Hugh Nows, Simon Nathan, William Nicoal, Sarah Nicholls, Daniel Naill.

O

Charles O'Neal, William Owens, George Oliver, J. O'Niell, Jacob Overſtake, Martin Ohler, John O'Conner, Mary Oſwal.

P.

William Purdy, John Parriſh, Samuel Penroſe, Ann Pemberton, Mon. Periſſe, Jane Pilckington, Mr. Parngraft, Silas Pepoon, Thomas Pryor, James Paxton, Robert Parke, Ann Powel Charles Pepper, Pierre Paul Perris. John Perryman, John Pemberton, William Philips, William Price, Rev. Henry Purcell, Dr. William Plunket, Samuel Preſton, William Parniſh, Ann Pemberton, William Pinkerton (3,) Mathew Pinkerton (2,) Thomas Parto, Capt. Poyade, William Pritchard, John Peoples, P. P. Parniſch.

Q.

James Quinline (3,) Quaſhy.

R.

Thomas Ryan, James Reynolds, Jeremiah Runyan, David Redick, John H. Raginſtine, Henry Rud, Edward Ruſſell, Charles Read, William A. Rind, Lieutenant I. Robiſon, Capt. Hugh Rea, Mary Richie, Levy Rubin, James Ruſſel, William Rook, Elizabeth Rodgers, David Ferguſon Rand, Dr. Rapp, Giles Richards, Paul Richmond, Robert Porch, Adam Rex, Miſs Ann Ryne, Capt. Robert Richards, Capt. Adam Rice, Dr. Thomas Redman (2,) David Reynolds, James Robertſon.

S.

Sam. Shorten, Geo. Swiney, Iſabella Stewart, Wm. Stewart, Rebecca St. Clair, David Stoezer, Elias Stoap, John Stell, Hugh Smith, Walter Stephen, James Sutter, Capt. John Sphoon, John Malcon Stewart, William Sheals, George Savell, Dr. Samuel M. Shute, Philip Stols, Capt. Stiles, Rev. Samuel Spraggs, William Sadlier (2,) John Shreeve, William Shurlock, *Eaſton* (2,) Miles Sticklen, Andrew Service, I. Shrive, Alexander Sheridan, Charles Shoemaker, Michael Sigmand, Mark Stephenſon, Capt. Levi Stutron, Robert Storey, Captain Steneroland, Edward Tweany, James Smith, Eliza Shallus, Patt Snody, James Spence, Samuel Smith, Richard Sheepſhanks, John Sims, Eleanor Shields, Patt Short, Frederick Sweickhard, John Smith, Major John Story, Samuel Savil, Elizabeth Strong, Conrad Seuport, Samuel Smith (2,) Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, *Pequea*, Ambroſe Simpſon, William Smith, Mon. Sartor, Thomas Stephenſon, Thomas Smith, Saurent Scuitier, James Summers, John Strecton, John Sealbrook, Dr. Samuel M. Shute, Nicholas Shreiner, John Stacey.

T.

Meſſrs. J. R. J. Turner, Adam Thompſon, Daniel Trotter, Bernard Toland, Adam Tufford, James Thompſon, Thomas Thompſon, Edward Tucker, Capt. Richard Taylor, Robert Taylor, John Towers, --------- Thompſon, Quinton Tod, Thomas Tweedy, Capt. Samuel Tatem, Margaret Thompſon, William Thompſon, Henry Tipping, Margaret Thompſon, Miſs Mathew Thompſon.

U, and V.

Charles Vancouver, Peter Vuler, Samuel Vanpelt, Mrs. Voloiſe, William Van Phul.

W.

Dr. John Weaver, Capt. John Weidman, James White, Edward Welch, Samuel Wells, William Williams, James Wilſon, James Wanolo, John Williams, James Willſon, William Wilſon (2,) Eleanor Wallis, John William, Burton Wallace, Grace Withers, Richard Willing (3,) Thomas Watſon and Son, Capt. John Weidman, Daniel Williams, Mathew Walker, Hannah Waynman, James Wells, James Wilſon, Capt. James Wilſon, (2,) Elizabeth Woods, William Wilkins, Catharine Wallin, James and John Wilſon, Polly Wells, Dr. Daniel Weiſs, Robert Whitford, Daniel Williams and ſons, Iſaac Woods.

X, and Y.

Joſeph Andre Young, James Young, William or Anna Young, Mr. Young.

Z. William Zans.

Burns's Poems.

Philadelphia, 7th July, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold at

Peter Stewart's *Printing-Office*,

The weſt ſide of *Second-ſtreet*, the ninth door above *Cheſtnut ſtreet*, and by moſt of the Bookſellers in the city.

(In one neat pocket volume, price only *ſix ſhillings*, handſomely bound and lettered,---altho' the Edinburgh copy ſold for ſix ſhillings ſterling in blue boards.)

Poems, *chiefly in the Scottiſh Dialect*.

By ROBERT BURNS, the celebrated Ayrſhire ploughman.

THE peculiar merit of this work is ſufficiently evinced by the very numerous liſt of ſubſcribers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition, (there being not leſs than ſixteen hundred,) among whom appear many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

A number of the pieces have been preſented to the notice of the public, through the channel of the news-papers of this and ſome other ſtates, viz.----*Man was made to mourn. The Cotter's Saturday Night. Invocation to Ruin. Deſpondency, an Ode, &c. &c.* which have been univerſally admired.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of July inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between South and Almond-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia; containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 100 feet extending from Water-ſtreet to Penn-ſtreet (more or leſs) bounded on the north by ground of John Ware, on the ſouth by ground of Samuel Flowers, on the weſt by Penn-ſtreet, and on the eaſt by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Branſon Vanleer, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 23d inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain piece of meadow ground, containing about nine acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, and county of Philadelphia; bounded north-eaſt by the river Schuylkill, on the ſouth-weſt by meadow of David Gibſon, and on the north-weſt by ground late of James Coultars, Eſq; deceaſed. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Elves, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

This Day is publiſhed,

BY M. CAREY,

In Second-ſtreet, third door below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

The *American Muſeum*,

For *June*, 1788, being the laſt number of the third volume.

The following character of this work, will, it is preſumed, ſatisfy thoſe who have not examined it, of its utility and the juſtice of its claims to public encouragement.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General Waſhington, to the printer of the American Muſeum.

SIR, Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.

I BELIEVE the American Muſeum has met with extenſive, I may ſay, with univerſal approbation from competent judges: for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to diſſeminate political, agricultural, philoſophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been uniformly conducted with taſte, attention, and propriety. If to theſe important objects be ſuperadded the more immediate deſign, of reſcuing public documents from oblivion---I will venture to pronounce, as my ſentiment, *that a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, or one more deſerving of public encouragement.* By continuing to proſecute the plan with ſimilar aſſiduity and diſcernment, the merit of your Muſeum muſt ultimately become as well known in ſome countries of Europe, as on this continent; and can ſcarcely fail of procuring you an ample compenſation for your trouble and expence.

For my part, I entertain an high idea of the utility of periodical publications: inſomuch, that I could heartily deſire copies of the Muſeum and Magazines, as well as common Gazettes, might be ſpread through every city, town, and village in America. I conſider ſuch eaſy vehicles of knowledge, more happily calculated than any other, to preſerve the liberty, ſtimulate the induſtry, and meliorate the morals of an enlightened and free people.

With ſincere wiſhes for the ſucceſs of your undertaking in particular, and of the typographical art in general,

I am, SIR,

Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. MATHEW CAREY.

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HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-houſe (late David Shaffer's, deceaſed) on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, about midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Loaf, *Lump* and *Muſcovado* SUGARS;

Alſo Sugar-houſe MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of *Iſaac Buſby*, deceaſed, late of Oxford townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, are deſired to furniſh their accounts for ſettlement: And all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note or book debt, or for goods bought at vendue, are deſired to make immediate payment, to avoid further trouble. †

July 15, 1788, NICHOLAS DILWORTH, Executor.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, about the 25th of June laſt, two ſtray HORSES, one ſuppoſed to be about 17 years old, dark brown, about 13 hands high, with ſeveral white ſpots on his back, trots. The other ſuppoſed to be 8 years old, the ſame colour, about 14 and an half hands high, paces. The owner or owners are deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. PAUL JONES.

July 2, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, on St. Martin's river, in Worceſter county, Maryland, on the night of the 12th day of May laſt, *Three indented Servants*, viz.

John Shae and *Elizabeth* his wife, both Iriſh born; they took with them a *Dutch Boy*. John Shae is aged about 30 years, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a down look, fair complexion, near ſighted, fond of liquor, and in common diſcourſe ſpeaks very low: Had on and took with him when he went away, a pair of dark grey ſtockings, a good pair of ſhoes, oznabrigs trowſers, a pair of pluſh breeches, a large blue coat much worn, and a new felt hat; but as he took other cloaths, not here deſcribed, may probably change his dreſs. The woman is ſtout made, of a roſey complexion, and very talkative: Had on when ſhe went away, a calicoe gown and yellow petticoat, her other dreſs uncertain, aged about 26 years, and about 5 feet 4 inches high.

The Dutch boy is named *John Roſerly* (but calls himſelf *Hance*) is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, pock marked, has ſhort hair, is remarkable ſmall about the breech, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh, by trade a dyer; took with him when he went away, an oznabrig ſhirt, a pair of trowſers, an old ſnuff-coloured drab coat, a brown jacket with ſleeves, and another without, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in gaol, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive *Six Pounds* reward, or *Three Pounds* for the Dutch boy only, and all charges paid if ſent home to THOMAS SHAW, of St. Martin's, in Worceſter county, or to the ſubſcriber at Fell's-point, in Baltimore county. §

June 20. THOMAS JOHNSON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying them away.

RAN away on the 11th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh Servant Lad, named *James Broadley*, about 18 years of age, very fond of liquor, and when in it very quarrelſome; had on when he went away, a good houſe-linen ſhirt, ticklenburg jacket, waiſtcoat and trowſers, good beaver hat, a pair of new ſhoes, with yellow buckles, and a large new black Barcelona handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have ONE SHILING reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ROBERT BRIDGES.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1788.

WAS taken up on the place of Hartman Haws, in Limerick townſhip, Montgomery county, on the fifth day of this inſtant, a ſmall ſorrel HORSE, about 13 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, one white hind foot, no brand nor other mark diſcovered. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. DANIEL HAWS.

July 6, 1788. †

To be Exchanged.

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